



THE HISTORY OF STUDYING ENGLISH PHRASEOLOGY AS A SCIENCE

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Article history:	Abstract:
Received: 30 th April 2022 Accepted: 28 th May 2022 Published: 28 th June 2022	This article provides the historical study of English phraseology as a science. In particular, in the the research we studied the theory of phraseology in English linguistic literature by P.Vizateli, A.McKay, U.Weinreich, L.P.Smith devoted to international phraseology. The research of Ch.Hockett and other scientists were studied. At the same time, the definitions of phraseological unit and idiom given by English and Uzbek linguists were analyzed comparatively
Keywords: phraseological unit, idioms, phraseological fusion, lexical type of idioms.	

In the world's linguistics, the study of lexical and semantic features of phraseological units has been considered as an important issue. If these features are studied comparatively in several languages, their importance of the research may significantly increase. Today, most research in linguistics is conducted on lingvoculturological and cognitive aspects. The task of defining the national-cultural and sociolinguistic picture of the world occupies a special position among the current problems in this area.

In world linguistics, the study of the linguistic features of phraseological units, which are the main source of language development, the factors reflected in different communication environments have been widely studied. In this regard, the problem of defining theoretical and methodological principles of analyzing phraseological units of different languages and the consistent study from national mentality point of view is becoming more relevant.

In the literature on phraseology, concepts such as phraseological unit, phraseological fusion, idiom, stable expressions, stable word combinations are widely studied. The terms of stable expressions and idioms have been the subject of hot debate and discussion in phraseology. Because there are different views on how they appear as phraseological units and how they differ in character and free word combinations.

The stability of lexical components in stable expressions and the grammatical structure of word combinations are the main features that distinguish them from other linguistic units. The peculiarity of idioms is that language units are idiomatic and do not have a motivational (logical) basis. The term "idiom" is widely used by English and American linguists. Linguists of our country recognize this term as phraseology (phraseological unit).

Инглиз тилшунослиги тарихида 1923-1925 йилларда П.Визателий томонидан илк бор идиомага таъриф берди. Муаллиф идиомаларда семантиканинг бирлигини ва идиоманинг маъноси унинг таркибий қисмларининг маъносини ҳам ифодаласлигини қайд этади. Бу даврда идиомалар инглиз фразеологиясида кенг аҳамият касб этаётган эди.

The understanding of "idiom" as a "phraseological fusion" is also reflected in the "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" by academician A.Khodzhiev: "idiom (Greek idiom - a specific expression, phrase) - exactly: phraseological fusion" [Explanatory dictionary of the Uzbek language].

In the history of English linguistics in 1923-1925 P.Vizateli defined the idiom for the first time. The author notes the unit of semantics in idioms and that the meaning of an idiom does not even express the meaning of its components. During this period, idioms were widely used in English phraseology.

In 1935, V.McMordi continued the research of P.Visateli, studied idioms without recognizing phraseology as a separate science, and made a great contribution to the development of English phraseology. According to the author, idioms are characterized by lexical and grammatical features, and idiom is a phrase that has become a stereotype because it has been used for a long time.

McCordi's interpretation of the idiom continues with only one difference in the work of E.Patrij, Shaapis and other linguists: in their view, any grammatical or lexical feature of a language can be considered an idiom because these features are attributed to foreign languages. transfer is related to certain problems and the most important feature of idioms is that they are not translated.

The theoretical study of idioms in English and American linguistics is related to the work of L.P. Smith, who first classified idioms. The difference between idioms and "simple sentences" is that they cannot be deduced from their constituent elements. For example: I cannot help it. How do you? These problems were first studied in grammar. In addition, L.P.Smith emphasizes that such sentences are similar to complex words and that the part that expresses

the meaning is separate. Also, according to his definition, the scope of the concept of "idiom" is limited only by speech. After that, for nearly sixty years, the study of idioms became primarily concerned with the creation of manuals, dictionaries, and data for English learners. The peculiarity of this period in English and American linguistics is characterized by the sufficiently wide coverage of the language material in the study of idioms. While idioms were first studied in terms of national identity, later idioms were viewed as expressions in a narrow sense. According to the traditions of English and American linguistics, any imagery (phrases, proverbs, parables, expressions, phrases, and even words which have mimic sound) that embodies national identity can be considered as an idiom.

The first analytical work in the field of idiomatics of the English language belonged to Ch.Hackett, the results of which were published in 1956. In this study, an idiom is defined as follows: an idiom is a separate grammatical, separate morpheme, or composite form that does not derive from the structure of its meaning. Ch.Hackett later explained that any grammatical form, that is, a form that does not depend on its structure, can be considered an idiom.

If we look at the theory proposed by Ch.Hackett, idioms can be found everywhere: idiomatic signs can be seen in any phrase and sentence.

The analysis of idioms was carried out in 1963 within the framework of transformational grammar. According to J.Katts and P.Postal, the holistic meaning of idiomatic and nonidiomatic expressions does not represent the meaning of its grammatical parts. Researchers distinguish between lexical and phraseological idioms and conduct research to determine when idioms are mainly used and their metaphorical meaning.

In 1967, Kenneth Pike founded the groundwork for a new approach to the scientific study of idioms. Pike's theory differs from Hackett's in matters of the structure of idioms. The author considered a hypermorpheme consisting of two or more morphemes as a phraseological unit. He argues that the semantic component of a hypermorpheme has additional or idiomatic meanings in addition to the morpheme of the word components that make up the meaning, and is not related to the meaning that is part of its component.

K.Payk chose two types: idiomatic and nonidiomatic expressions in order to differentiate a hypermorpheme: step on the gas (increase speed) and step on the worm. The author notes that some phrases do not differ in grammatical structure, but also idiomatically. Pike introduced the concept of "cultural factor" into linguistic theory, and this was the first step in the scientific analysis of cultural studies.

The next researcher who studied the idioms was Alan Healey, who, unlike Hackett's theory, denied that Healey had a broad understanding of idioms. As he defined, an idiom is any morpheme or group of words which meaning is not related to the meaning of its components. Healey did not consider the monomorphic phrase an idiom. The author then developed cultural-historical and linguistic theories of the appearance of idioms and designed idiomatic dictionaries and the teaching of idioms. A.Healey classified idiomatic expressions according to their syntactic function.

In English linguistics, A. Healey's theory led to the development of A.Balint's theory. A.Balint first clarified idioms as phraseological unities. The author distinguished the views of the researcher A. Healey and K. Pike on the monomorphemic lexeme.

In 1972, A. Makkai created a fundamental study on the structure of idioms in the English language. A.Makkai's theory confirmed the existence of idioms in two groups: lexical and semantic (semantic unity). Idioms of the lexical type consist of phrases, while idioms of the second group contain sentences. According to the author's theory, idioms in English are divided into hypersememic, semantic, lexical, morphemic, phonemic and hyper-phonemic idioms.

In addition to the scientific research mentioned above, in 1972 the results of U.Weinreich's scientific research were published. In his scientific work, the theory of J. Katts and P. Postal was developed in the context of transformational grammar. He was the first American linguist who studied idioms in phraseological terms. U. Weinreich defines an idiom as part of a phraseological unity. In his research, he distinguished between free expressions, phraseological integrity, and idioms.

According to U.Weinreich, an idiom is a complex phrase whose meaning does not come from the meaning of its components. At the same time, the author interpreted the idiom as a subgroup of a phraseological unit and leads to the emergence of a definite term in this regard. On the other hand, it can be seen that phraseological units have many similarities with the lexical idioms proposed by J. Katts and P. Postal.

According to Weinreich, phraseological unity is a phrase, at least one of its components is polysemantic. Indeed, the terms "white lie" and "white" are polysemantic. However, the author states that an idiom that forms a subgroup of a phraseological unit must contain at least two polysemantic phrases.

We can see that, Weinreich's definition of an idiom is very close to Katts' and Postal's definition of phraseological idioms, but his approach is clear and critical.

Weinreich's research identifies phraseological unity and its subgroup - idioms, the meaning of phraseological unit is chosen in the context, and argues that the idiom also has a mutual contextual meaning.

Of course, the context is crucial, but when it comes to idiomatic expressions, context does not always eliminate ambiguity. Weinreich rejected the idea that idioms have two different meanings. Even if the author is referring to expressions that have a generalized meaning and are figurative, many expressions are interpreted in two different ways and are called idioms.

During this period, U. Chaif developed a contradictory theory of idiomatic expressions. He critically analyzed Katts, Weinreich, and Postal theories and proves that these theories are inconsistent with the principles of transformational grammar. In his view, idiomatic expressions should be analyzed semantically rather than syntactically. According to semantic theory, the emergence of idioms is related to any historical event, which in turn leads to the emergence of a new semantic meaning. According to the author, idiomatization and literal translation are different.

The term "idiom" is defined by U. Chaif according to the following features: 1) the meaning of the phrase that is not related to the meaning of the words in it; 2) is not transformed; 3) does not depend on syntactic rules; 4) It is defined in the sense of an idiom, even if there is an idiom that is syntactically correct and literally translated.

Among Katts and Postal followers was Bruce Fraser's research. His research analyzed lexical idioms or lexical units or polymorphic lexical units and phraseological idioms.

In 1922, the English linguist L.P. Smith's scientific work, "English Idioms" was published in the "Society for Pure English", and then in 1925, "Words and Idioms. Studies in the English Language" will also be published. The author did not adequately analyze the structural-semantic features and differences of phraseological expressions that he considered idioms. L.P. Smith included idioms such as by accident, by mistake, at last, prepositional verbs (look through, keep up), proverbs, parables, figurative and metaphorical expressions.

L.P. Smith systematized the materials based on the sources of the phraseological fund of the English language. The systematized idioms by the author are derived from the language of fishermen and sailors, the military, hunters, idioms from foreign languages, literary works (Bible, W. Shakespeare, G. Fielding, W. Scott, R. Stevenson, Ch. Dickens, etc.). The researcher also explores idioms related to agriculture, national cuisine, sports, art, and especially the names of wild and domestic animals and birds.

We summarized the results of the theoretical study of the history of the development of phraseology as a science in English and Uzbek linguistics as follows. The researches of Uzbek linguists who contributed to the development of this field were also analyzed.

In particular, the theory of phraseology in English and American linguistic literature, P. Visateli, A. McKay, U. Weinreich, L.P. Smith from the works devoted to international phraseology. The research of Ch. Hockett and other scientists was considered. At the same time, the comparative analysis of the definitions of phraseological unity and idiom given by English and Uzbek linguists was carried out.

We know that in the literature on phraseology, concepts such as phraseological unity, phraseological unit, phraseological fusion (idiom), stable expressions, stable word combinations are widely studied. Analyses of different views on the origin, nature, and distinction of idioms as phraseological units were given.

The research works of P. Vizateli, V. McMordi, Ch. Hockett, U. Weinreich, U. Chaif and other linguists in the field of phraseology and idiomatics were studied and it was found that the term "idiom" is widely used in English and American linguistics. Linguists of our country recognize this term as phraseology (phraseological fusion). For example, in A. Khodzhev's "Explanatory Dictionary of Linguistic Terms" was found that "idiom" is defined as "phraseological fusion". The author describes it as "idiom (Greek idioma - a specific expression, phrase) - exactly: a phraseological fusion."

A comparative study of the history and sources of phraseological units in English and Uzbek revealed the need to distinguish between types of onomastics in English and Uzbek, such as toponyms, ethnonyms, mythonyms, astronomies, ktematonyms.

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